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THE

UNDERGRADUATE

Founded in 1831

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

JUNE, 1888

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MIDDLEBURY, VT.:
REGISTER COMPANY, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS
1888

MIDDLEBURY * COLLEGE,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont. The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost.

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Salust's Conspiracy of Cataline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Cataline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text book, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the table furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collection.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens and are designed especially for the use of the the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 16,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock every week day.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

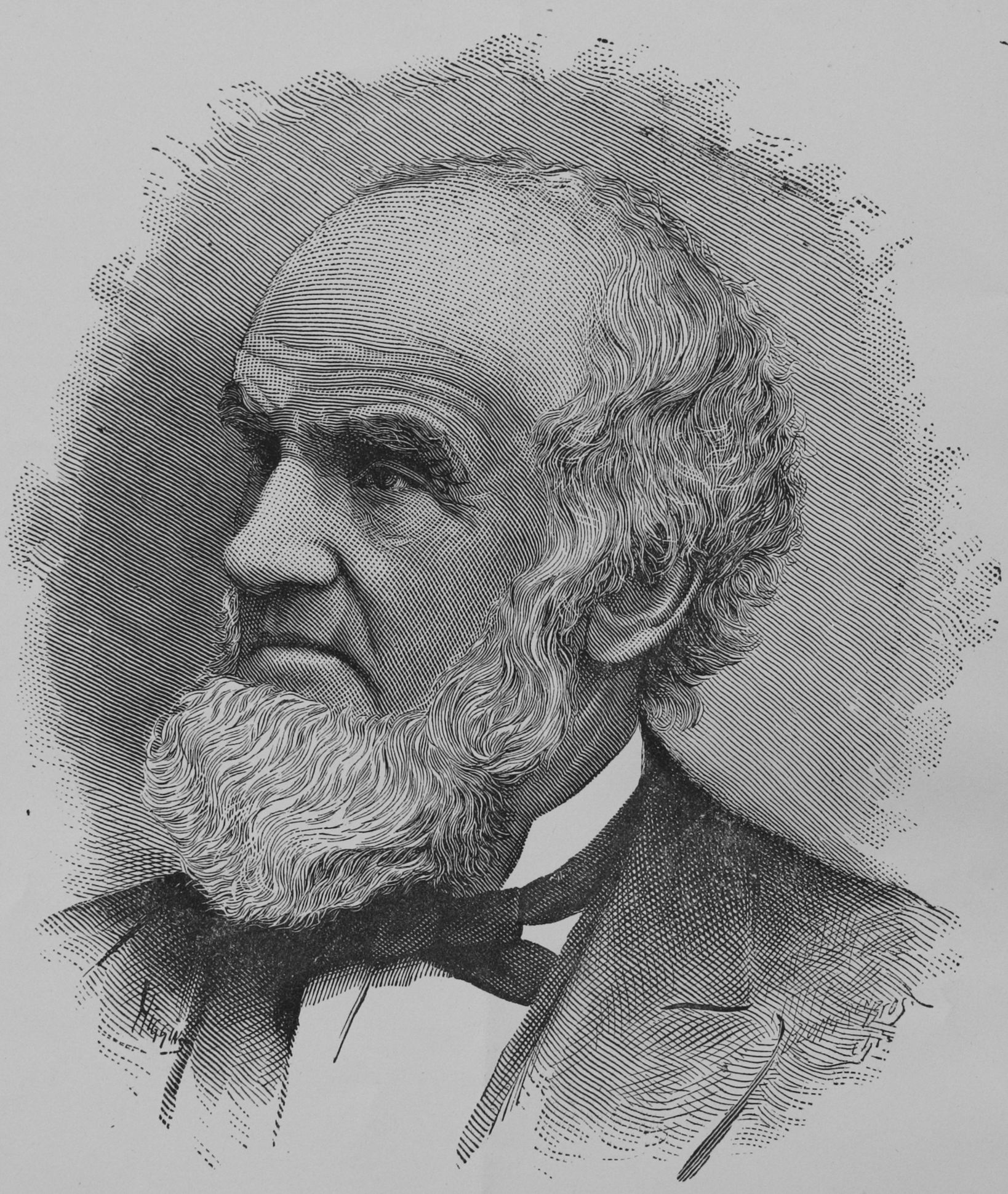
Board at the Boarding Hall for $2.00 per week.

CALENDAR.

1887. June 29.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 8.—Fall Term began, Thursday.
Dec. 20.—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1888. Jan. 5.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 20.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 20.—Winter term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 5.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 19.—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 24.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., Sunday.
June 26.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
June 27.—Commencement, Wednesday.
June 28.—Examination of Candidates for Admission, Thursday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 6.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address,

EZRA BRAINERD,
Middlebury, Vt.



Rev. Jonathan Blanchard, D. D.,

Founder of the Undergraduate.

ders of the committee, but the information necessary in the compilation of such a catalogue will give, or at least ought to give, the residence of each alumnus. This being the case, it is simply a matter of a little more paper and ink. We trust the need of the innovation will receive favorable notice.

OF all persons college students are the most sensitive, especially upon assuming the role of *literati*. When once an article has escaped the ancient "Returned with thanks," they immediately prescribe that it shall be published "without manipulation." This cannot be. "From the very nature of the case it is impossible." Were it so the publication of a college journal would be a mere pastime. The good-natured man who manufactures prose on the *ad infinitum* plan, the grumbler who writes "intended for the faculty" over his communication, the devotee of politics and the genius who has his "own way of stating things' —all these would help to swell its columns, and that in more senses than one. Now these men need to be looked after, and to do this is the business of an editor. And since the inauguration of the competitive system it has been necessary quite frequently. No, we must insist upon our right as editors of preparing matter for the press. Mark, we are not finding fault; the willingness on the part of the students to contribute to the UNDERGRADUATE is a source of pleasure, but a college journal ought to have as good a tone as possible and we must try to give it that tone.

"THE Presidential canvas beginneth to simmer. The young man in the ardor of youth sniffeth the smoke of battle from afar and desireth to plunge at once into the thick of the fray."

Probably no class of men, young or old, take a more active interest in politics than students. Colleges are never-failing springs whence comes a constant supply of politicians; not ward-heelers or "soap" vendors, but politicians of the best class, the men who are "the power behind the throne greater than the throne itself." Yet at this age the embryo politician often forms habits of thought that cling to him in after life and make him narrow minded and thus an easy victim of deception. The journal from which he receives his political food, he unconsciously comes to trust implicitly. If it makes a statement, because it makes that statement is *prima facie* evidence that it is true. Inexperienced und careless, he swallows with gusto the blood-curdling editorials, applauds the sarcasm of his own party, smiles with satisfaction at ridicule of the other side and gradually comes to think that all knavery and rottenness in politics are bound up in the opposite party. Nor is this strange. A great majority of the leading journals of all parties are engaged from morn till eve, year in and year out, not in sifting fact from fiction and presenting simple truth to their readers, but in vilifying those who disagree with them, spreading scandalous falsehoods concerning honorable men and deluding those who gulp without comment the heterogeneous mass placed before them. Nothing is too vile for them to say of the other party; nay, more, it would sometimes seem as though their chief delight was wallowing in political slough-holes, gathering slime to besmear the leaders of the opposition. There are reeking masses of corruption in both parties; it is proper and necessary that these should be exposed; but let a breath of rumor from some perfectly unauthentic source come to their ears and it is seized upon with vulturous eagerness, exaggerated, twisted, distorted and lied about until it is no wonder that a steadily increasing number of those best fitted by ability and education, to perform the duties of citizenship, absolutely refuse to do so.

MIDDLEBURY has entered the League, and the results that were to be expected are extremely gratifying, — to U. V. M. and N. U. Notwithstanding the bad defeat at Burlington, our team made a big brace the next day, and Norwich's ten had no easy walk-over. Oh! that that "if the nine had trained" were out of the way. The time may come when Middlebury may learn that the time for reflection and work is before the season opens, not after it has closed. It may also dawn on the minds of her students, at least those who take an active interest in base-ball, that, in order to win, dissensions among themselves must be healed and all must work harmoniously together for the same end. It might be well for those who play to bear in mind that nothing will blast a team's prospects quicker or cause it to suffer defeat more steadily than "record" playing. It may be unpleasant, but this curse has hovered over our nine since the first year of the league. Nevertheless, they can play ball, and now that it is "root hog or die," let them go to work, and there is good reason to believe that they can yet retrieve the loss of the first two games.

AS a rule students may be divided into three general classes: 1st, Those who try to do as little work as possible and remain in college; 2d, Those who try to do more than they are able, and lastly, those who give a proper amount of attention to the studies of the curriculum and yet find time to indulge their taste for reading in some line of thought that is most agreeable. The first class are confessedly out of place, and the polish and ease that is acquired in society is the only benefit received from their college course. The great majority of the second are of the opinion that every minute should be spent in studying for the next recitation. They read little. The rich treasures of literature are looked upon as will-o'-wisps, deceptive lights that lead the unwary astray and leave him in disappointment and dismay. They are unacquainted with the latest news at home or abroad; while the editorial page of a first-class daily—a valuable library in itself—is their pet antipathy. On the other hand those who prepare their lessons well, though they do not stand at the head of their class nor yet at the foot, who sip the pleasant foam of society's cup without draining its dregs, who map out a course of reading, follow it and digest what they read, leave college best fitted by training to avoid the dangerous places in life's pathway and to attain substantial success.

THIS year is nearly gone, and soon those who are Freshmen will be Freshmen no longer. And we hope that a few words to those who are about to assume the *toga Sophomoris* will not be resented.

Here, as in all small colleges, every man is more or less acquainted with every other man; and a sort of community is the result. Class rivalry and class spirit are not as strong as in larger institutions. Yet here is another of those paradoxes that are continually coming to the surface. A few men will sometimes do those things, and the class has to bear the blame, which in a larger college the class would promptly and energetically disavow. This year the lower classes have occasionally indulged in proceedings questionable to say the least. Most of them have been actuated by the spirit which clings to hoary custom and worn-out usage. It is hard to break off long-fixed habit; but rowdyism has, or ought to have, no devotees among students. Let those who will next year bring up the Freshmen in the way they should go bear this in mind. Cultivate a strong, healthy class spirit, but let it be a spirit that restrains the desire to harrass, irritate or use underhanded or contemptible means to score a point against your adversaries. Hurrah for your class as much as you will, but be open, honest, and, above all, be *gentlemen*.

FOR thirteen years past the UNDERGRADUATE has been the accredited representative of Middlebury College and its student life. During that time it has endeavored always to picture faithfully the ways and the wishes of Middlebury students; and as we turn the pages of the files before us, it would seem that the "UNDERGRAD" has been true to its mission. Its roll of editors for that time counts names since become famous; and its influence towards culture and the broader, higher, truer education among Middlebury men cannot be overestimated. In view of this the present editorial board, with a natural pride in the UNDERGRADUATE'S record, is to establish this Commencement a custom that it is hoped will remain hereafter—an annual UNDERGRADUATE Alumni Banquet. For some years the Amherst *Student* has kept up such a gathering of its former editors, much to the common pleasure of all; and we believe that one other college journal maintains a similar reunion.

It is purposed to hold the first UNDERGRADUATE banquet Monday evening, June 25. The Rev. Dr. Blanchard, '32, former president of Knox and Wheaton colleges, and founder of the UNDERGRADUATE fifty-six years ago, is expected to be present and respond to a toast. A poem will be read by one of the more distinguished editors-in-chief of recent years; an oration will be delivered, and the list of toasts and responses gives promise of a brilliant symposium. Representatives from other college journals are also to be present.

It is earnestly requested that every UNDERGRADUATE alumnus who will be present notify the editor-in-chief at once of his intention. The formal invitations will be out in a short time; and the editorial board pledges itself to make the First Annual Alumni Banquet of the UNDERGRADUATE a success.

THE UNDERGRADUATE extends its thanks to Hon. G. W. Ware, Jr., of Boston, and Prof. W. W. Eaton, who have kindly furnished us material for this number. We are also under obligations to Mr. H. L. Kellogg, office editor of the *Christian Cynosure*, who has kindly loaned us the plate of Dr. Blanchard and written the sketch of his life.

AN unpleasant feature of games here and elsewhere is the indiscriminate yelling and wholly unnecessary guying of the visiting team. Applause in its place is excellent, but should be given only when merited and not in a manner without "form and void." Another fault, from which Middlebury people are comparatively free, is the bulldozing attitude of the spectators who endeavor to influence, by every means in their power, the decisions of the umpire. To an umpire who knows his business this disposition is annoying in the extreme, while nothiug is more irritating to a visiting nine or leaves them in a more bitter frame of mind, whoever wins. While if treated with fairness and justice, victorious or defeated, they depart in a far friendlier frame of mind.

A SUGGESTION recently made by a professor, and one worthy of mention, is that the Seniors present an album containing their portraits to the college library. The class of '88 is never slow in introducing new customs, and we trust this idea will not pass unnoticed.

☞ There i$ a little matter $ome of our $ubscribers have evidently forgotten. We are $o modest that we hate to $peak about it.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

DOST wish to be from doubt set free?
To shun this world's uncertainty?
Repent thy sins when thou art well;
So shalt thou 'scape the pains of hell,
And, dying past, joy to have died,
Since thou by penance sought a Guide
To lead thee through the gloomy way
Unto the perfect light of day.
And by repentance Heaven wast winning,
Whilst thou instead might have been sinnning.

LITERARY.

"WHY I AM A REPUBLICAN."

MY Democratic brother, in his first quotation, gives as my own what I gave simply as Greeley's reason, for which he charges me with using "slander, abuse," etc., as argument. In his first article my friend, who in his second washes his hands of using "slander" and putting on the gloves of misrepresentation—Democratic reform—says "Foraker sits in his den mumbling," and speaks of the "palsied utterances of Fairchild" and the "frothy mouthing of Tuttle." Now, if statements like the above are not slanderous, I ask, what does that class of honorable men to which he belongs call them? In that same article he calls an American institution, which originated in the greatest brains that this country has ever produced, "iniquitous"; he says it is grossly unjust," "cripples industry," etc., from which we are to conclude that such men as Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Jackson, the founders of this system of taxation, and many other like protectionists, have all been wrong, and at this late date, my friend, an advocate of "Calhounish Tariff," makes the discovery and appears with plans to rectify the evil. Will intelligent people believe such nonsense?"

He intentionally misquotes me. In my first article I state clearly—to honest men—that it was Thompson, and NOT Lamar, who schemed to burn New York city, etc.; therefore his remarks following his misquotation have no bearing whatever upon my argument. However, in regard to what follows, did he not know that the same laws which made the rebel Lamar again a citizen, made the "hellish perpetrator of Fort Pillow" also a citizen with equal privileges; and that his appointment to the office of minister to China is defensible on the same ground, by the same statutes as the appointment of Lamar to the Supreme bench? There is, however, this difference: the "hellish perpetrator" never insulted his country after his retirement; Lamar has.

Again, did not my friend know that before the Chinese and foreign contract labor bills could become laws they had to pass through the Senate? If, therefore, the Republican party was the enemy of labor, or if the bills had been passed by party vote—as he claims—they would necessarily have been killed in the Senate, as that honorable body was Republican. No; I had not forgotten these bills, nor had I forgotten the settlement of our "fishery controversy," which reflects nothing but disgrace upon the administration and dishonor upon the people; nor had I forgotten that President Cleveland had vetoed a pension billl providing for the support of widows and orphans, made such, while men of his calibre either paid $300 and stayed at home to create discontent among the Unionists, whom they called "Lincoln dogs," or swelled the population of Canada; and now, whenever their pusillanimity is referred to, like Voorhees, cry "bloody shirt."

His "presumably England" plainly shows that he remembers the support received by his party in '84, and its sources, which places his quotation from Mr. Gladstone rather at a disadvantage. If a protection tariff is not advantageous to the full development of a producing country, why did England, so long as she was such, adhere strictly to protection, decreasing it only as her soil failed to support her people? To illustrate England's attitude toward our industries, while we were under her control, I quote the following from her statutes: "It is hereby enacted that no mill or other engine for slitting or rolling iron, or any plating forge to work with a tilt-hammer, or any furnace for working steel shall be erected, or if erected continued to be worked in any of his majesty's colonies of America. Nor shall it be lawful to transport from one colony to another, by water or by land, upon horseback, or in carts, any hats, wools, or woolen goods of the produce of America." This is the policy that has made her the treasure-house of thieves and robbers, the one that is impoverishing her Eastern dependencies, the same that enslaves Ireland; and, I ask, what kindness has she, as a nation, ever show us since the above enactments that could persuade an American to use as argument against the policy of his own government the opinion of one of her statesmen who says his "first and greatest ambition is the prosperity of the English people"?

No, the tariff did not create the genius of Bessemer, but it did lower the price of steel in the United States, and here is my proof. Senator Brown (Dem.) says: "Twelve years ago I purchased the first 100 tons of Bessemer steel used on the W. and A. R. R., for which I paid $130 a ton. At that time it was not made in this country. A tariff of $28 per ton was placed upon its importation. This High Tariff induced millions of American capital to be put into mills to produce Bessemer steel. Enormous factories were established here, and in 1883 I purchased 2000 tons of Bessemer steel for $38.50 a ton; and since that time, on account of an active home competition," —shielded by a Protective Tariff—"I have purchased Bessemer steel for $27 a ton." Thus the Democratic Senator from Georgia explains that it was a protective tariff and not the genius of Bessemer that reduced the prices of steel in America. Therefore, upon one side of this question we have my friend, upon the other the Senator from Georgia; which is the better authority?

We are to infer from what my friend states concerning cotton that nothing interfered with our commerce from 1860 to 1883. But "gross facts escaped his observation," which spoils his comparrison. "He forgot" that thousands of his party who produced cotton from 1850 to 1860, from 1860 to 1865 produced death and were engaged in an occupation which both lessened the production of cotton to barely our own consumption and caused the plantations to be put into such a condition that three years after the war our export of cotton, according to ex-Consul Thos. H. Dudley, was only $4,871,054; taking our exports of 1883, as given by my friend, it shows an increase in 20 years under protection of 497 per cent, while his figures for free trade only show an increase of 166 per cent in ten years, i. e., one-third the increase in one-half the time. "Forooth, free trade has strange statistics to prove its claims;" but stranger facts. "He forgot" also that from 1860 to 1865 a certain country, his party's friend (presumably England), swept our commerce from the sea with her rebel gunboats. Again I quote from Senator Brown; he says: "Prior to 1860 under low tariff cotton cloth which sold then for 10 and 12 cents, sells now under protection for 5 and 6 cents per yard."

"Our God-given resources" were as great from 1850 to 1860 as they were from 1860 to '70. From 1850 to 1860 there was nothing to "oppose our progress"—excepting a low tariff and a Democratic administration. The prosperity of this period was aided by the discovery of gold in California in '48, with an annual yield of 60 millions. This enormous sum stimulated for a time our industries and then crossed the waters; and for what? To pay for foreign goods brought to our shore, admitted under a low tariff. What was the result? Our manufacturers closed their doors, the disastrous panic of '57 followed, and affairs became so alarming that in 1860 President Buchanan in his message to Congress said: "The United States is at the present moment threatened with immediate danger. Pain and distress of a fearful character prevails throughout the land. Our laboring population are without employment and consequently deprived of the means of support. Indeed, all hope seems to have deserted the minds of men." Thus a Democratic President describes the condition of our "crippled industries," our "opposed progress" and our "robbed labor" under a Democratic tariff at the close of a Democratic administration—notice that he says nothing about

a surplus. Do the people want to try it again? For political purposes only, the Democratic party says yes. The Republican party, true to the principles which called it into being, says no; therefore they cannot support the Mills bill.

In regard to this bill I again quote the Democratic Georgian; he says: "To carry out the changes in the tariff recommended by the President will either close our manufactories and bring back the days of Buchanan, or reduce the American laborer to the condition of the laborer of Europe."

My friend finds (?) statistics to the effect that only 827,184 persons are subject in any way to foreign competition. President Cleveland in his message says: "There are 3,837,112 employed in mills and factories; 7,670,493 employed in agriculture;" making 11,507,605 laborers who are directly benefitted by protection; to this number must be added those depending on them for support, which makes, according to Cleveland's figuring, fully one-third of our population; which is correct? Three times in the history of the United States we have tried a low tariff, and three times have been brought to the verge of national banksuptcy. Why? Three times the United States in those emergencies has resorted to a protective tariff, and three times our prosperity has been immediately restored. Why? In his first article it is affirmed that the Democratic party favors civil ser vice; in his second he says that they believe in it as much as the Republicans do, which isn't the point under consideration. Without quoting *Tribune* edittorials or *World* statistics and THE UNDERGRADUATE being too small to contain a list of the changes made; during the first two years of the "Public office is a public trust" administration over 43,000 officers were changed. This is Democratic civil service. I notice that my so called "mournful wails of paragraph 10" are not answered, "presumably" because such a discussion would bring to light a pedigree of his party which they try to keep covered up with the "bloody shirt," since they can't get the rebel flag for that purpose. Finally, I believe that for the past quarter of a century upon every vital issue before the American people, the Republican party has always been right and the Democratic party has always been wrong, and while I am willing to concede, unreservedly, patriotism and sincerity to my friend, I am not convinced that I am in error. Therefore, I am a Republican because there is nothing better.

[With this number is ended the discussion commenced in the December number. The best interests of the paper will not warrant its continuance. Politics is too broad a field and student discussion is always too apt to resemble a mosquito in a cathedral. Whatever political articles we want will be solicited. —ED.]

THE CHORAL.

Written for the Albany Evening Journal.

I HEARD of late a choral; they who sang
Were skilled—'twas in an ancient, shadowy church.
The tones began so soft the ear must search
With care to find the tone, which, swelling rang
To the domed roof in sweet, accordant sound,—
In mighty power! and swayed the passioned soul
Of all the concourse, awed beneath the roll
Of the inspiring harmony; and profound
Was the emotion which its spell o ercast.
All seemed transported and, in pious trance,
To hear seraphic choirist hymning chants
Of praise, in tones supernal; then 'twas past;
The choral died away in faint sweet breath—
As die the lisping murmurs of a crooning breeze,
Which blows soft kisses through the summer trees—
And memory alone can stay its death!
E'en so a mortal life, for good or ill.
Begins within the cradle—wondrous weak;
Then sturdy grows until its strength doth seek
To make itself a power and some void fill.
And then it, too, the soul, will pass away
From out the crowded emptiness of earth,
And shows a moment truly, at its dearth.
Then fades far swifter than the faintest ray
Of dying sun, before the evening's gray—
But memory, once again, may shrine its worth!

—MARVIN HILL DANA.

A DISLOCATED JOKE.

A CYCLOPÆDIA is the last place in the world to look for humorous writing, and the profound gravity of the sombre tomes themselves, as they frown from the library shelves in all the dignity of morocco and gilding, is quite enough to discourage any harmless disciple of Democritus from proseucting his search. It would seem, ordinarily, that writers for such solemn books of universal wisdom laid aside all human feeling and turned themselves into machines for the grinding out of facts, so that one can almost conceive of a hack writer for such publications as a toggle-jointed stone-crusher, invented merely to break up masses of truth into small pieces. In view of all this, it is with a relieved, overjoyed astonishment that I came upon the article on "Base Ball" in the Ency-

clopædia Britannica. It is unobtrusive, and hides its laughing face between two heavy productions, the one on "Barytes" and the other on "Basedorr, Johann Bernhart," but its sincere, unaffected humour is all the more striking by the contrast, and one can only regret that the writer should have left us in ignorance of his name. He modestly signs himself "H. F. W.," which might stand for "hardly funny writing," or any number of things; but evidently, if our unknown friend cultivates his genius, Bill Nye and the local editor of the *College Rambler* will have a formidable rival.

As every one knows, cricket is the one manly game worthy of notice in England, and all other like sports are subordinate in interest. The devotion to the national game can best be appreciated when one sees in an English newspaper three columns of cricket news, and eight lines as "Latest from the States." It is reported that when the Premier nominates a candidate for a vacant bishopric, the university record of the divine is examined carefully to learn two things, whether he had a place on the "varsity crew," and what kind of a cricketer he was. Members of Parliament, under the new Civil Service rules, must pass an examination in the rudiments of cricket before taking their seats; and the whole first edition of Dickens' charming story was bought up by an expectant public under the impression that "The Cricket on the Hearth" was a new form of the game, adapted especially for family use. Our friend, H. F. W., evidently thinks that the national absorption in this one sport is too blind; and he has set to work to enlighten the English mind on the subject of base-ball, "a game," he says, "which holds the same position in the U. S. A. as cricket does in Great Britain."

Truly, it is to be hoped that the laudable effort was appreciated, and that some light on the dark side of base-ball shone for the British benefit. Only one fault is to be found with the production, that the writer knew nothing about his subject. He begins bravely by outlining the history of the game, and explains its popularity in the "States" by saying that "Americans do not appreciate the patience of Englishmen, and do not care to witness a cricket match, which may extend to three days and then remain undecided; whereas the average time of a base-ball match is two hours or two hours and a half." We are then informed that the first regular base ball society was the old Knickerbocker club, fouuded at New York in 1845; and for 15 years the sphere of play was very limited. In 1860, however, "the amateur element, in contradistinction to the professional, gave a marked impetus to the pastime"; and this amateur element, we are told, as represented by the Excelsior club, "was second to none, either in social standing or as correct exponents of the game." Notwithstanding the high social standing of its devotees, the game suffered a decline, carefully explained by our philosophically friend. "The secession of the confederate States, soon after, and the sanguinary civil war which followed was a serious interruption to national or other sports, and base-ball became almost obsolete till the season of 1865." It strikes an American rather oddly to regard the Rebellion as an event in the history of base-ball; but when he remembers how effective Grant's "delivery" was (albeit the balls came from cannon and curved according to conic sections), and how bravely thousands of lesser players did their part "in the field," or what magnificent "batteries" North and South sent out for that great game in which Mars was umpire, he begins to understand "H. F. W's." attitude.

After some further historical facts regarding base-ball of the past, we are favored with a diagram of the ground and a careful explanation. American ball players will no doubt be edified to learn that "nine a side was the usual number of players; but latterly an additional man has been introduced as right short stop, and the sides increased to ten." Here is "base-ball made easy," the brief outline of the whole business: "The theory of the game is, that one side takes the field and the other goes in. The pitcher then delivers the ball to the striker, who endeavors to hit it in such a direction as to elude the fielders and enable him to run round all the base lines home without being put out. If he succeeds, a run is scored." "Endeavors" is good. Then comes a digest of the rules of the game, in which we are told that "red is the most suitable color for the ball," and that "the umpire must be thoroughly conversant with the game and all minutiæ of the rules." If "H. F. W." could have seem the game of May 16, between M. C. and N. U., he might have altered this.

"The catcher's duty is to catch all balls pitched to the striker. He stands close to the striker's position when the pitching is slow and some fifty feet off when it is swift." Here is refreshing accuracy. "The pitcher is the most responsible man on the outside. His great object is to deceive the striker as to where a ball is coming and he must therefore have full com-

mand over the ball, besides possessing the nerve to face any catches hit straight at him." One wonders, in passing, what kind of novelty a "hit catch" is; but forgets that when he learns that "right short stop is generally captain of the side, and is availabie either in this position or anywhere else where an extra hand is required." Our writer then states that "the great drawback is so much being left to the umpire"; if he were well up in ball affairs he might learn that often the winning of the game is left to that important official. His chief objection, however, is that "the attitude of the striker is not an elegant one." Phœbus Apollo! "Not an elegant attitude." The game is surely lost to all hope of English support by this crowning misfortune. If it were standing behind a wicket, with one's shins carefully done up in lath and sawdust, or rolling in the dust of a foot-ball "scrimmage," or madly beating the air with a tennis racquette in the futile endeavor to return a swift serve, the attitude would no doubt be "elegant" enough to satisfy poor, dear, æsthetic "H. F. W."; but, alas, the game is American, and intelligent. Eheu! This unique production finishes by saying, that "base-ball is a quicker and more lively pastime than the great English national game of cricket, which is the chief thing to be said in its favor"; and the American reader sighs profoundly. Truly, we do need an American edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

FORTUNE.

THE world goes round, and as it turns,
Strange changes in our lives it makes.
Some hearts it fills with hope and joy,
And other hearts it ruthless breaks.

THE SYSTEM OF HONORS.

AT the request of the editor-in-chief of the UNDERGRADUATE I will make a few statements in regard to the system of Honors in Middlebury College. The college has adhered quite closely in its courses of study to those subjects which have been considered for many years necessary for the attainment of a liberal education. In the establishment of the Latin-Scientific course it has shown its willingness to yield to the demands made by the advocates of more recent views. It also endeavors to satisfy the demand for more extended study in special departments by the system of Honors.

Every student allows moments to run to waste, which might be profitably and pleasantly employed, if he had some one to direct him in his work. Many who are conscientious and try to improve their opportunities nevertheless engage in desultory reading, or for various reasons fail to secure the best results of their labor. The student in his outside and extra work needs the stimulus and help which comes from association with those thoroughly familiar with the work in hand. More enthusiasm for hard work and love for exact study come from intimate and personal association with a true scholar than from almost any other kind of study. Our number of students is so small that they can in an eminent degree have the advantage of this personal contact with their instructors; but the system of Honors increases these facilities. In this way the student can also gratify his taste for some special study, and the constant oversight of the instructor will prevent him from scattering his energies and will cause him to engage in systematic work.

There are seven departments in which Honors can be taken, viz.: Classics, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, Natural History, History and Political Science, and Philosophy. Any student whose average mark in all the studies of any one of these seven departments is 75 per cent. can enter upon a course of study for Honors in that deparment, and if his average mark is 90 per cent. he can try for Highest Honors. The extra work assigned varies according to the department.

It is intended that this additional study shall not only give increased knowledge, but teach one how to work in an approved manner. In classics a considerable amount of the literature, both Greek and Latin, both prose and poetry, must be read intelligently and thoroughly and an examination be passed upon it. Some subject is also assigned, so far as is possible in accordance with the tastes of the individual, and the results of the study of the original sources are embodied in a thesis. In Political Science the historical consideration of some subject or the investigation of some practical question can be entered upon. Whatever the department selected, some subject for thorough study can be found, for the class-room abounds in such as need a fuller treatment. This experience in carefully investigating a single subject teaches one to enter more understandingly upon any other and fits one for the practical problems of life. The work is also done for its own sake and not merely for a cred-

itable appearance in the recitation room. The increased interest in the study for Honors in the college is a substantial proof that it is meeting a felt want.

WM. W. EATON.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The editors do not assume responsibility for any articles in this column. Its sentiments, however, are open to editorial criticism.]

Editor of the Undergraduate:

For one, I am glad that the question has been raised of reviving the Middlebury chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at the coming commencement. I trust that the agitation of the question may increase until those who are authorized to move in the matter shall see fit to meet at commencement, and elect into membership those men entitled by class-rank or scholarship to such election, who have graduated since Phi Beta Kappa ceased its activity at Middlebury.

Our young men go out from us well trained and as ready to deal with the world as other college graduates. We see other men of no higher scholarship wearing the Phi Beta Kappa key, and being looked up to by their fellows, and we think: "I wish our Middlebury Chapter could be revived. I believe I have as much right to wear a key as has that man, and the respect which he receives I ought to share."

It is an honor to wear the badge of this society and all college men recognize that honor. Why should not our alumni be allowed to be received with the same respect as their every-day associates, who, coming from colleges where Phi Beta Kappa is active, step into the world with a badge of their scholarship which saves time otherwise needed for proof of their ability?

Since the class of '81 graduated, no elections have been made, if I am correctly informed, and I can name several young alumni entitled to election who feel hurt at the failure of the chapter to increase its membership. Let us hope that the commencement of '88 may be marked by the revival of Phi Beta Kappa at Middlebury College.

ALUMNUS.

The Princeton record in the 220 yards dash which has been held for several years by C. G. Wilson, '83, was broken at the last meeting. Wilson spent his Freshman year in Middlebury and will be remembered as defeating a Canadian professional in the High school park.

OBITUARY.

HON. ROMEO HOUGHTON HOYT.

Mr. Hoyt was born at St. Albans in 1810 and died at the same place, May 12. He was the son of Dr. Julius Hoyt. He was graduated from Middlebury College in the class of '30. He then took a course at Yale, choosing the profession of law. He continued his studies in St. Albans and was admitted to the bar of Franklin county in 1835. He devoted himself to his profession in that place till 1852, when he retired from active business. He was at one time a member of the Vermont House of Representatives, also a Senator from Franklin county. From 1864 to 1866 he was assistant judge of the county court, and a trustee of our college from 1859 to 1874. He possessed conservative, unyielding and energetic qualities that made him a prominent figure in the community; was honest, intelligent and capable, was often called by his fellow-citizens to the administration of the more important public offices, and to him was confided the execution of many responsible private trusts. He married Betsey Ainsworth, Nov. 21, 1841, who, with five children, three sons and two daughters, survives him.

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REV. EZRA JONES.

Ezra Jones was born in Waitsfield, Nov. 16, 1804, and died at Phelps, N. Y., May 4. At an early age he showed a fondness for study. He taught school three winters before he was 21, and in 1826 he entered Middlebury academy to complete his preparations for college. He entered in 1827 and graduated in 1831. He then went directly to Andover Theological Seminary, where he took the full course, and graduated in 1834. During his student life Mr. Jones was an active Christian worker, holding meetings in school houses; and he spoke of this period of his life as being more fruitful in conversions than any other. Graduating from the seminary, he married Cyrintha Richards in Greenfield and immediately became pastor of the church in that village. Mr. Jones' second settlement was in Dorset, where the people built him a parsonage after his own plan. In 1850 Mr. Jones removed to Western New York. His wife having died, he married for his second wife Mrs. Henrietta S. Harrington in 1861. In April, 1862, Mr. and Mrs.

Jones went to reside in Phelps, N. Y. Having reached the age of 78, it was time to put off the harness and enjoy a quiet evening after his long day of labor. Having been ordained in 1834, he was engaged in ministerial work over 54 years. He was a Christian minister of ripe experience, of rich and varied attainments, of sound learning and of true devotion to the kingdom of God.

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REV. JAMES A. B. STONE, D. D.

Dr. Stone was born at Piermont, N. H., Oct. 28, 1810. He fitted for college at Royalton, Vt., and entered Middlebury College in '30, graduating in '34. After graduation he taught two years in the Hinesburg, Vt., academy, and then entered Andover Theological Seminary. While pursuing his course in theology he taught at intervals in Middlebury College and Phillips academy. Graduating from the semina ry, he settled as pastor in Gloucester, Mass., then in Newton Theological Seminary as Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation. In May, 1843, he went to Kalamazoo, Mich., to assume charge of the literary institute, which has become Kalamazoo College. To this work he gave twenty years of the best part of his life. When he assumed the work of this school it had been temporarily united with the branch of the University located there, and was doing the work of an academy, but the co-operation with the branch was terminated in 1845. The institution soon assumed larger dimensions, embracing also a theological seminary and a young ladies' seminary under the care of his wife. Under their laborious work the institution grew to be a regular college, giving equal privileges to both sexes, still retaining, however, the original charter of the institute, making it the oldest literary institution in the State.

While Dr. Stone has employed the larger part of his life in teaching, he has found time to bestow much hard work on other pursuits. His experience as journalist began nearly 50 years ago. He was editor and publisher of the Kalamazoo Daily and Weekly Telegraph for a number of years. He was postmaster for four years at Kalamazoo. He was at one time president of the Michigan State Teachers' association and afterwards president of the Michigan Publishers' association. Several of his sermons, lectures, addresses and letters from Europe have been published from time to time. He has visited the Eastern continent twice, spending at one time several months in different Mohammedan countries.

Dr. Stone was nearly 78 years old at the time of his death. For the past 28 years he has not enjoyed rugged health, though he has been able to be about and take quite an active part in matters social, educational and religious, during nearly all of this time. May 14 Dr. Stone went to Detroit to spend a few days with his son, James, and family, and seemed to be quite well and able to take the journey. Shortly after midnight, May 19, the family were awakened by a heavy noise in his room like a person falling. His son hurrying to his room found him lying on the floor unconscious and dying. Dr. Stone was expected to be present at commencement.

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REV. ASA FARWELL.

Asa Farwell was born in Dorset, March 9, 1812. He died suddenly of heart-disease at Ludlow, May 16. He fitted for college under Rev. Dr. William Jackson, and at Burr Seminary. He was graduated from Middlebury College in '38, and from Andover Theological Seminary in '42. For ten years he was principal of Abbott Academy and for thirteen years pastor of the Congregational church at Haverhill West Parish, Mass. Since then he has spent his time in the home missionary field of the West, first for five years in charge of a church planted by the "Iowa Band" in Southern Iowa; then for six years with the two new churches of Ashland and Rock Creek, Neb. For the next two years he was connected with Doane College at Crete, which is the child of the home missionary churches of Nebraska. For the last six years he had lived at Ludlow in comparative retirement, occasionally supplying the Congregational church with great acceptance. He leaves a wife and four children. Mr. Farwell was expected at commencement to join his classmates in their semi-centennial reunion.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

[Written especially for the UNDERGRADUATE.]

JONATHAN BLANCHARD.

The three-score years of a well-rounded life-time have nearly passed since the UNDERGRADUATE began, and of its founders and early editors none perhaps

survive but the venerable man whose portrait accompanies this sketch.

Jonathan Blanchard was born on a farm in Rockingham, Vt., in 1811. His vigorous mind and strong conscientiousness made him the subject of deep religious impressions, but he did not unite with the church until his seventeenth year. He fitted for college in Chester Academy, and graduated at Middlebury in 1832. His literary work as a student, as seen in the early volumes of the UNDERGRADUATE, is marked by maturity of thought, careful study of authorities, a responsive imagination, but, above all, by deep moral conviction. He wrote frequent poems, and one from his pen in the very first number of the magazine, which has since been often republished, is interesting from its half-prophetic nature. It is entitled, "An Address to the Pole Star," and begins:

"Sweet Cynosure! Far in spotless fields
Of northern ether, thou hast ever hung,'

Had literature been his chosen life-work, he would not have failed of distinction. But his mental activity was subordinate to a strong moral sense, and the questions that make for righteous in the churches and the nation grew upon his attention. He conducted ably a discussion of the theatre in several numbers of the UNDERGRADUATE, and from college he went to Andover. The slavery agitation was rising, and he left study after two years for the rigors of lecture work in Pennsylvania as an Abolitionist. He never remitted his zeal for this cause till slavery fell by Lincoln's proclamation; and while completing his theological course under Dr. Lyman Beecher at Lane Seminary, and during a nine years' pastorate in Cincinnati, his labors for this reform were most abundant in presbytery, in founding papers and establishing the Western Tract Society and the American Missionary association. During this pastorate he was delegate to the World's Anti-Slavery convention in London, and was its American vice-president.

He left Cincinnati to become president of Knox College at Galesburg, Ill. He resigned in 1860, having seen the institution become one of the most popular in the West, with permanent buildings erected and property worth $400,000. He was also well known as a bulwark of Congregationalism in the Christian church, and one of the ablest of the college presidents of the day. He was offered a professorship in Chicago Theological Seminary, but chose to accept the presidency of Wheaton College, an institution which the Wesleyan Methodists were compelled to give up because of a heavy debt. The college prospered, a fine building was erected and an endowment begun.

In 1867–8 he became interesed and led a movement against the secret societies, then and now prevailing and powerful, as Washington remarked, even in his day, for evil. The National Christian association was organized, and a paper, the *Christian Cynosure*, established, of which he became, and yet remains, editor. In 1882 he resigned the presidency of Wheaton College to devote the remnant of his strength to the work of Christian reform. His son, Charles A. Blanchard, was unanimously made his successor.

President Blanchard—for the title will never depart from one who has so well earned it—has in all these years been regarded among the most powerful speakers upon reform questions, and his addresses on slavery, the lodge, the saloon, educational topics and for religious reform in our constitution, have been widely published in the periodical press and in book form; and with such labors the full measure of a vigorous old age is being yet filled up. H. L. K.

HON. TIMOTHY CLARK SMITH, M. D.

Among the alumni now visiting in town is our consul at Odessa, Russia, Hon. T. C. Smith, whose portrait, it will be remembered, appeared in "Our Representatives Abroad," which was issued from the press of Harper & Bro. a few years since. Mr. Smith is a native of Vermont and was graduated from this college in 1842. He commenced his public career in the treasury department at Washington, under President Fillmore, after which he attended medical lectures at the University of New York and received the degree of M. D. in 1855. He had expected to become a surgeon in the English army, but there being no vacancy, he was appointed to a similar position in the imperial army of Russia, in which capacity he served, with credit to himself and his profession, during the Crimean war. He then returned to Vermont, and, in 1861, was appointed consul at Odessa by President Lincoln, where, with the exception of a consulship of five years at Galatz on the Rhine, he has been stationed ever since.

Two of the editors of the UNDERGRADUATE recently passed a very pleasant hour with Mr. Smith. He is a man of broad experience, ripe culture and marked personal magnetism—an American, thoroughly in sympathy with American institutions, especially its student

life. He spoke with pleasure of his college days, and had some kind words for Minister Phelps, who was his college-mate. After commencement he will visit among friends in the West until the early autumn when he will return to his post at Odessa. The best wishes of the UNDERGRADUATE go with him.

PERSONALS.

[Information in regard to our Alumni is kindly solicited of all friends of the college. Notice will be given in our personal column to all communications regarding the same.]

'27. Among the oldest alumni of the college is Royal W. Peake, one of the most wealthy citizens of Bristol. His son, W. R. Peake, is favorably mentioned as a candidate for county senator.

'38. The Right Rev. E. P. Wadhams, Bishop of the R. C. diocese of Ogdensburg, N. Y., has recently returned from his decennial visit to the Holy See. He was received with distinguished honors by His Holiness, the Pope, and his welcome home was warm and affectionate.

'40. Minister Phelps reached Burlington May 23. He was met at Rutland by Gov. Ormsbee and other State officials. During his stay of ten days in the city he was given two receptions—at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Lyman on the 24th, and at the Billings Library June 1st.

'46. Dr. W. S. Hopkins is still having an extensive practice at Vergennes. The doctor is one of those philanthropic physicians who never collect their fees, and, on this account, is familiarly known as the "poor man's friend."

'46. Ex-Gov. J. W. Stewart delivered a stirring speech during the recent tariff discussion.

'48. The *Congregationalist* speaks very highly of Rev. J. E. Rankin's church at Orange Valley, N. J.

'56. The Right Rev. O. W. Whitaker, Bishop of the (American) diocese of Pennsylvania, intends to visit alma mater this commencement. Bishop Whitaker is one of the most prominent leaders of the church in the East, and his influence in Philadelphia, his See city, is by no means confined to his own congregation.

'59. Rev. M. L. Severance was Memorial-day orator at Manchester.

'62. One of the most prominent Masons of Addison county is Erwin R. Hasseltine, Grand Master of the Bristol lodge.

'63. Judge R. S. Tuthill of Chicago has a salary of $10,000 per year.

'64. Hon. J. K. Batchelder delivered the Memorial-day address at Morrisville.

'64. Dr. C. E. Prentiss of this place will soon move to Washington, D. C.

'65. Hon. George Z. Erwin sails for Europe June 15.

'66. Rev. E. J. Ranslow of Swanton, Post Chaplain of Vermont, preached the memorial sermon to the local G. A. R. Sunday, May 27. He also delivered the Memorial-day address at Vergennes.

'67. David N. Burke, who taught school several years at Port Henry, N. Y., with success, after which he was appointed consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, by President Cleveland, has been made consul at Bahia, Brazil, a port of commercial importance second only to Rio de Janeiro on the Atlantic side of South America. Mr. Burke gave an address on the occasion of the ceremonies to the memory of Pen Paez at Puerto Cabello, which is spoken of as a stirring and eloquent discourse, and received well-merited applause. Those who heard Mr. Burke on the stump for Cleveland in 1884 will not wonder that even in an address in English to a Spanish speaking people in Venezuela, the people applauded. He is an eloquent and impressive speaker.

'68. Patrick Burke, brother of the above, is superintendent of the Indian schools in New Mexico.

'71. Professor C. W. Hall, of the University of Minnesota, has just sent to our college cabinet three boxes of choice minerals and fossils, which he proposes shall be the beginning of a complete set which will fully illustrate the geology of the State of Minnesota.

'74. Prof. C. C. Gove, formerly principal of Monson Academy, has been very successful during the past year as superintendent of the public schools of North Adams, Mass.

'75. State's Attorney C. M. Wilds goes to Vergennes every Saturday to attend to his official business. He occupies the office of the late Mr. Woodbridge.

'75. Rev. Lawrence Phelps of the Congregational church of Gardner, Mass., has received a call to the Second Congregational church at Bennington.

'77. W. I. Twitchell, principal of the Arsenal School at Hartford, Conn., is acting as agent for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, in securing excursion parties to the next meeting of the National Teachers' association to be held at San Francisco, July 17—20.

'79. A son was born, May 10, to the wife of Rev. E. R. Brainerd, pastor of the Park Congregational church at Los Angeles, Cal.

'79, '87. Henry Hulbert, son of ex-President Hulbert, and John A. Fletcher recently passed a pleasant day together at Athens, Greece. Mr. Hulbert, who has been engaged in teaching in Turkey for the last few years, is now on his way to this country.

'80. P. M. Meldon was chairman of the Democratic State Convention held in Montpelier, May 11.

'80. H. M. Parker is a successful lawyer at Minneapolis, Minn.

'81. The Manchester (N. H.) *Weekly Budget* of June 2 contained a fine portrait of Rev. C. S. Murkland, who was chaplain of the day at the memorial services at Manchester. Mr. Murkland is already well known as one of the more prominent clergymen in New Hampshire.

'81. We clip the following from the New York *World* of June 6: "James Clarence Harvey, whose poem in the last number of the *American Magazine* attracted considerable attention, has published various volumes of verses which have been well treated by the critics and the public. Mr. Harvey travels a great deal, and writes much of his poetry on the cars. Of course poems thus produced come under the head of 'carmina.'"

'83. Samuel Sheldon, Ph. D., has accepted the assistant professorship of Physics at Harvard University, and will enter upon his duties there in September. His work will be to superintend those of the students who are engaged in studying light and electro-magnetism. During the summer Mr. Sheldon will sing occasionally for the College Street Church at Burlington.

'83. We clip the following from the *Portland Press*: "A very pleasant wedding took place at the private chapel of Bishop Healy, May 22, when Dr. J. B. O'Neill, a young physician, who has lately settled in this city, and has already acquired a most desirable practice, was married to Miss Nellie Lynch, sister of Gen. Lynch. J. H. Donnelly of Vergennes, Vt., was best man, and Mrs. A. Lynch maid of honor."

'84. R. J. Barton is in a sanitarium at Clifton Springs, N. Y., regaining his health.

'84. Mr. C. R. Piper for some time with the National Bank in Concordia, Kan., and for the last two years cashier of the First National Bank of Clyde, Kan., is at Ludlow, Vt. He is in very feeble health and is not expected to survive long. LATER: Mr. Piper died Monday, June 4.

'86. H. L. Bailey is supplying the pulpit of the Congregational church at Schroon Lake, N. Y.

'86. M. H. Dana has just graduated from the Albany Law school. Mr. Dana was class-day poet, and also leader of the college quartette.

'87. Miss May Bolton took charge of Principal Mead's classes in the high school during the sickness of Mr. Mead's daughter.

'87. Principal Wales of Bristol will attend the Chicago convention, June 16.

'88. B. L. Brown, principal of Sherman Academy, Moriah, N. Y., read a thesis entitled "School Room Discipline" at the Teachers' Institute held at Port Henry, N. Y., May 23.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH COMMENCEMENT OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

Sunday, June 24.

2:30 P. M. Baccalaureate Discourse by the President.

8:00 P. M. Anniversary of the College Y. M. C. A. Address by Rev. George M. Boynton of Boston. Mass.

Monday, June 25.

8:00 P. M. Banquet of present and former editors of the UNDERGRADUATE.

Alumni Day, Tuesday, June 26.

10:00 A. M. Preliminary meeting of the Associated Alumni at the College Chapel.

11:00 A. M. Address before the Alumni at the Congregational Church by Prof. Julian W. Abernethy, A. M., of Brooklyn, N. Y., class of '76.
Poem by Erastus H. Phelps, LL.B., of Fairhaven, Vt., class of '61.
Dinner and Social Reunion at the Addison House.

8:00 P. M. Speaking by the Freshman and Sophomore classes for the Parker and Merrill Prizes.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

Wednesday, June 27.

8:30 A. M. Annual Meeting of the Associated Alumni at the College Chapel.

10:30 A. M. Exercises of the Graduating Class.
Master's Oration by Michael A. Stapleton, class of '85.
Conferring of Degrees.
Corporation Dinner at the Addison House.

8:00 P. M. Commencement Concert.

8:00 TO 11 P. M. President's Reception at his residence on Seminary Street.

The classes of '63 and '68 will hold reunions; also the class of '38. The following members of '38 have promised to be present: Prof. W. F. Biscom, Rev. S. P. Giddings, Dr. Storrs Hall, Rev. Azariah Hyde, Mr. Gad Lyman, Rev. F. W. Olmsted, Mr. Geo. S. Ruggles, Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Mr. J. E. Tenney, S. S. Sherman, Mr. J. G. Wellington, Mr. E. R. Wright, Dr. H. Kingsley.

Any Alumnus, expecting to attend Commencement, is requested to send his name at the earliest date convenient to Prof. Thomas E. Boyce, that arrangements may be made for his entertainment.

Tickets to Middlebury and return will be sold at the principal stations on the Central Vermont Railroad.

Those coming by rail should ask the ticket agent at the station at which they take the train for a special round-trip ticket; otherwise they will not receive the benefit of the reduced rates, as no free return certificate will be supplied.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Buy a KALEIDOSCOPE.

A class of seven graduated from Beeman Academy, June 8.

Many Middlebury people attended the Rutland Musical Festival.

Professor Parker is able to ride out for the first time since last fall.

A hop at the court house, May 4, was largely attended by the students.

The Potsdam (N. Y.) *Courier* has a Middlebury College correspondent.

The College quartette furnished music for the Y. M. C. A. service, June 2.

Prof. Eaton was in Boston last week to attend the wedding of a sister.

Profs. Winchester and Wales of '87 have visited the college recently.

The graduating exercises of the Middlebury High School occur June 22d.

Mrs. Button gave a reception to the class of '90 on the evening of May 5th.

The Memorial-day address was delivered by Hon. J. L. Martin of Brattleboro.

There is material enough in college for a good orchestra, if properly organized.

Rev. Mr. Keith of Providence filied the Congregational pulpit for two Sabbaths.

Jenks, '85, made a standing high jump of 4.10½ at the Poultney Athletic meeting.

Any alumnus having a plate of himself will greatly oblige by sending us the same.

Prof. Boyce was elected president of the village Y. M. C. A. in place of Prof. Eaton.

College exercises were suspended on May 4, Arbor day, and May 30, Decoration day.

The backstop on the ball ground has been enlarged and extended past two of the courts.

The present number of the UNDERGRADUATE has the largest circulation ever attained by it.

The residence of Mr. Maroney, on Weybridge street, was consumed by fire on the night of May 7.

Edgerton '88 and Bell '91, delivered Memorial-day addresses at Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

The Shepard family gave a musical entertainment May 26, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

A fine walk or driveway could be made between the trees where the ill-fated fence formerly was.

R. H. Lane, '88, has been spending a few days with Maynard, '88, of Yale(formerly Middlebury '88.)

Five non-society men are taking steps toward the organization of a chapter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

The commencement number of the UNDERGRADUATE will contain an abstract of each address and oration.

There was a pleasant dance at the skating rink, May 22, with music by Brehmer's orchestra of Rutland.

It is hoped by the students that a part of the fund recently secured will be expending in improving the grounds.

The library has received a copy of the official reports of the Chicago Anarchist trials from Hon. J. S. Grinnell, '66.

The graduating exercises of the Bristol Graded school occur June 15th. The class numbers ten.

Lane '88, Clift '90, and Bell '91, attended the public reception given to Minister Phelps in Burlington, June 1.

Mr. Henry Sheldon is erecting a building near the Park House for the collections of the Sheldon Art Museum.

Mr. E. A. Lawrence, State Secretary of Maine, addressed the village Y. M. C. A. on the third annual anniversary.

Prof. Yager is to deliver the address to the graduating class of Sherman Academy, of which Brown, '88, is principal.

E. N. Folsom, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who was formerly a fine pitcher, has umpired the games on the campus.

W. F. Alden, '89, represented Camp Tracy, Sons of Veterans, at the State encampment held at Montpelier, May 22 and 23.

Professor Powell's familiar face is often seen on the campus. His interest in the students' sports and fund of reminiscences is unfailing.

The Delta Upsilon Fraternity has laid out a gravel tennis court in one of the pleasantest spots on the campus, near the south gate.

The U. V. M. Freshmen favored Middlebury with their class yell, while passing through on the way to their banquet in Rutland.

An item is going the round of the college journals to the effect that Minister Phelps was a class-mate of Melville W. Fuller at Bowdoin.

Pierson, '90, has left college for his home in Chicago, and intends entering the law department of the University of Michigan next fall.

Professor Yager and Rev. T. G. Thompson are carrying on an animated discussion upon prohibition in politics, through the columns of the *Register*.

Henry's Theatre company occupied the town hall for a week. Considering the grade of entertainment presented, the admission price of ten cents was rather exorbitant.

The *Brattleboro Reformer* says that Middlebury is to see a new journalistic venture in the shape of a Prohibition paper conducted by Prof. Seely and Hon. Clinton Smith.

Middlebury men were pleased to see a communication in the *Register* on the tariff upon steel rails from Ex-President Hamlin, replying to an article by Postmaster Peck.

Mr. R. H. Bowles of the Bennington Graded School has been offered the principalship of the Middlebury school. Mr. Bowles is a graduate of Trinity.

A newly purchased boat of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity was carried over the falls by high water and was rescued from the whirlpool in a slightly damaged condition.

H. S. Noe, formerly of '89, has received an election to the well-known "Mystic Seven" (Senior society) of Wesleyan. He is also one of the four Junior prize debaters appointed by the faculty.

Ross, '90, is convalescent, and is spending a few days at his home in Poultney. During his illness Lavery, '90, has been captain of the ball team with marked success.

Hanley and Ashman's Bad Boy Co. gave a very thinly attended entertainment in the town hall May 19, after which it disbanded on account of troubles in connection with the exchequer.

The Bohemian Glass Blowers held forth at the town hall for a week, for the benefit of the G. A. R. Several *blaze* Freshmen enjoyed the dancing which concluded each evening's performance.

Professor and Mrs. Wright have the heartfelt sympathy of the college, in the death of their infant son, which occurred May 4. Services were held May 6, and the remains placed in the vault in Lake View Cemetery.

President Brainerd addressed the Essex County Teachers' Institute in Crown Point, on "Proper Names." Several of the students drove over, and a Freshman increased his livery bill by burning the carriage robe with his first cigarette.

The base-ball team was obliged to extemporize a dressing room in one end of the car, while on the trip from Burlington to Northfield, which was accomplished with the aid of overcoats and other garments to the apparent edification of the passengers.

The general agent of a Massachusetts publishing firm has been among us, arousing glowing anticipations of a rich harvest from the solicitation of subscriptions during the summer vacation. His mien became considerably downcast after a visit to No. 5, Starr Hall. We might state for the benefit of other

firms that it is not customary for college professors to spend vacation in any such occupation.

The Seniors have secured Doring's Military Band Orchestra of Troy for commencement and as soloists for the concert: Miss Louise Baldwin of Boston, Soprano; Mr. Jupett of Troy, Tenor; Mr. Wolf Friez of Boston, Cello, and Mr. Thornton of Doring's Military Band, clarionette; Mrs. G. D. Miner, accompanist. Most of these artists have appeared in Middlebury before and will doubtless draw a full house.

The *Kaleidoscope*, as previously stated, is to appear about the middle of June. It will contain one hundred and twenty pages of reading matter, with the usual cuts. An artotype and biography of Professor Parker are promised, also a cut and biography of ex-Gov. Stewart, a cut of Painter Hall, and a history of journalism in Middlebury College. The cover is to be something better than that of any previous volume.

The leaves were raked from the campus this spring peacefully and unostentatiously, with no attempts at a conflagration on the part of the underclassmen, for the first time in the memory of man. The customs perpetuated by a succession of classes go far toward making student life a pleasure. With the demise of so many useless ones, as the "Ram," and chapel rushing, others of value should be instituted to fill the void. Why can not Middlebury, in common with many other institutions, have class singing on the campus these beautiful evenings? To be sure, we have no longer a fence to sit on, as Yale, but the steps of the chapel or Painter Hall furnish an excellent substitute. '91 contains some excellent vocal talent, and by the inauguration of this pleasant custom might leave some good-sized "foot-prints on the sands of time."

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

The first base-ball game played by the college team was against the City nine of Burlington. Only five innings were played on account of a drizzling rain that fell throughout the game. Middlebury out-batted and out-fielded her opponents, playing a very sharp game at critical points. The score was 10 to 0. The features of the game were the batting work of Brunelle and Alden. In the second and third innings, with two men on bases, and one out, Brunelle struck out the following batsmen. It looked like a run for Burlington in the fifth, when, with two out, and men on second and third, a long fly was knocked over Douglas' head; but picking it up from the ground he threw it directly to the home plate, cutting off the man running in from third. The score was as follows:

BURLINGTON.

	A. B.	R.	B. H.	T. B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Carlon, 1b	3	0	2	2	4	0	0
Johnson, c	2	0	0	0	8	2	0
Cunningham, 2b	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
Shattuck, l. f	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Munson, s. s	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
VanCore, r. f	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gould, p	1	0	0	0	1	8	1
VanNamee, c. f	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Hackett, 3 b	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
	17	0	2	2	15	14	6

MIDDLEBURY.

	A. B.	R.	B. H.	T. B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Brunelle, p	4	0	2	2	0	11	0
Douglas, c. f	4	1	1	1	0	1	0
Lavery, 2 b	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Ross, s. s	4	1	1	2	1	1	1
Clift, r. f	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Owen, 1 b	4	3	2	2	1	0	0
Bryant, 3 b	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Alden, c	3	1	0	0	12	1	0
Harrmon, c. f	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
	30	10	8	9	15	14	1

Two-base hits, Ross. Passed balls—Johnson, 6; Alden, 1. Base on balls—Gould, 1; Brunelle, 4. Struck out, by Gould—Brunelle, Douglas (2), Clift, Bryant (2), Harmon (7); total, 8; by Brunelle—Carlon, Cunningham (2), Shattuck (2), Munson (2), VanCore (2); Gould, VanNamee; total, 11.

BY INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Middlebury	1	3	2	4	0					—10
Burlington	0	0	0	0	0					— 0

The first game of the College League series was played at Northfield May 16, between the Norwich University and U. V. M. The U. V. M. won by a score of 11 to 8. The following from the *Cynic* exactly expresses the experience of Middlebury at the same place: "To win a game on such grounds from a team which has the advantage of long acquaintance with them requires much more of an effort than would be necessary under ordinary conditions. Almost any error could be called excusable. While we would not impute to the umpire the charge of intentional unfairness, yet his apparent unfitness for the position was too manifest to be passed over. His evident ignorance of the rules, and his hesitation in giving his decisions, together with his lack of independence, saved Northfield."

The second game of the league series was played at Athletic Park, Burlington, by Middlebury and the U. V. M., May 18. The Middlebury team played a miserable fielding game, and after the lead obtained by the U. V. M. in the first inning seemed to give up all effort. Douglas made some fine running catches left, and Lavery's home run was one of the longest hits ever made on the grounds. The left fielder of

the U. V. M. (who played in the Dartmouth team under the name of Norton, on the Malone professional as Anson, and on the U. V. M. as Wilson) made a very difficult one-handed catch. The score by innings was :

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
U. V. M.	6	0	0	3	1	0	8	3	13	—34
Middlebury	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	— 5

On the following day the club went to Northfield, and notwithstanding the most miserable grounds in in the State, played the sharpest fielding game ever played in the league. Norwich won by a score of 6 to 4, with the aid of the umpire, who was a student of N. U., and gave nearly every close decision in favor of the home team, though his intentions seemed good. He was utterly unable to judge Brunelle's curves and called but one strike from his fielding that was not struck at. The game was exciting and hotly contested, as the score will show. Lavery caught a hot, high liner, and made some difficult stops, while Douglas took in several flies after hard runs, and from over his head while running with the ball, and another a foul just back of the third. Bellinger and Robbins did good work on second for Norwich, and brilliant fielding plays claimed on both sides. The score :

MIDDLEBURY.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O	A,	E.
Brunelle, p	5	1	0	0	0	7	2
Douglas, l. f	3	0	2	2	5	1	0
Owen, 1 b	4	0	0	0	8	0	1
Lavery, 2 b	4	1	1	1	3	3	1
Clift, '88, c. f	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Clift, '90, 3 b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alden, c	3	0	0	0	5	1	0
Bryant, s. s	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dunton, r. f	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
	35	4	5	5	24	13	4

NORWICH.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O	A.	E.
Parker, l. f	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Robbins, 2b & p	4	2	2	2	3	6	0
Palmer, 3 b	4	1	2	2	2	1	1
Sleeper, c. & r. f	4	1	1	1	7	2	0
Juckett, r. f. & c	4	1	1	0	3	0	0
Terrill, 1 b	4	0	1	2	7	0	0
Bellinger, p. & 2 b	4	0	0	0	1	7	2
St. John, c. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Landon, s. s	3	0	0	0	0	0	2
	35	6	6	7	24	16	5

BY INNINGS,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Norwich	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	1		—6
Middlebury	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0		—4

Earned runs—N. U., 3; M. C., 1. Struck out, Sleeper, (2) Langdon (2); Brunelle (2), Douglas (2), Clift (2), Bryant, Dunton; total, by Brunelle, 4; by Bellinger, 4; by Robbins, 3. Passed balls—Alden, 1; Sleeper, 1. Hit by pitched balls, Juckett. Time, 1 hour 50 min. Game called at the end of the eighth inning to catch train.

The team played in Rutland, May 30, against the Rutland semi-professional team, and of course defeat was a foregone conclusion, the Rutlands winning by the score of 12 to 7. The team played a sharp game, and out-fielded the Rutlands, also making a greater number of hits off Peren than was anticipated. Douglas and Lavery played their usual good fielding game, and Goddard made a fine catch in center. For the Rutlands, Shears made a good catch and Rose did some fine hitting. Considering the fact then Peren and Harris were one of the best batteries of the Northeastern League of '88, the batting of Middlebury was excellent, while excepting the poor game played at Burlington, our team has outfielded every nine it has met, notwithstanding the weakening caused by the absence of Ross. The score :

RUTLAND.

	A.B	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bailey, l. f	5	1	1	1	0	0	0
Harris, c	5	1	1	2	16	1	1
Potter, 1 b	5	0	2	2	8	0	2
Peren, p	5	2	1	1	0	17	3
Shears, s. s	5	2	1	4	1	2	0
Salmon, 2 b	5	2	1	2	2	1	2
Young, c. f	5	2	2	1	0	0	0
Lawlor, r. f	5	1	1	1	0	0	0
Rose, 3 b	5	1	2	0	0	1	2
	45	12	12	14	27	22	10

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

	A.B	R.	B.H	S.B	P.O-	A.	E.
Brunelle, p	6	1	1	6	0	10	2
Douglas, l. f	5	2	1	2	5	0	0
Owen, 1 b	5	0	1	0	7	2	2
Lavery, 2 b	5	1	1	1	3	2	0
Clift, 3 b	4	1	2	2	0	0	0
Goddard, c. f	4	0	2	4	1	0	0
Alden, c	5	1	2	1	10	2	1
Bryant, s. s	4	1	0	1	1	3	1
Harmon, r. f	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	43	7	10	11	27	19	6

Two base hits, Rose, Peren, Lawlor; three base hits, Rose; base on balls, Peren 3. Wild pitches, Brunelle 2. Passed balls, Harris 3, Alden 6. Struck out by Peren, 14; by Brunelle, 10. Time, 2:15.

The fourth of the league games was played in Burlington, May 31, when the U. V. M. defeated Norwich University by a score of 10 to 4.

On the following day Norwich came to Middlebury to play the last league game. A close game was expected, the clubs being very evenly matched. The playing was somewhat loose at times, but on the whole sharp and interesting.

Middlebury won by superior batting, the score being 11 to 7.

The Norwich men were unable to hit Brunelle safely but four times.

The features of the game were Brunelle's pitching and watching bases.

Wilson made a good catch for Northfield, and Lavery for Middlebury.

In the ninth inning Norwich was retired on four pitched balls, the three batters making ground hits to second, and going out at first. The score :

MIDDLEBURY.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Brunelle, p	6	2	1	0	1	9	1
Douglas, l. f	4	2	1	1	0	0	0
Owen, 1 b	5	2	1	1	12	0	3
Lavery, 2 b	5	2	2	1	4	3	1
Clift, 3 b	4	1	1	2	2	1	1
Goddard, c. f	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
Alden, c	4	1	1	1	4	1	2
Bryant, s. s	5	0	0	0	2	3	3
Dunton, r. f	5	1	2	0	1	0	0
	42	11	9	7	26	16	11

NORWICH.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Robbins, p	4	1	1	2	0	12	3
Parker, l. f	5	1	1	2	1	0	1
Palmer, 3 b	4	2	0	1	3	0	0
Terrill, 1 b	5	0	1	1	7	0	0
Sleeper, c	3	2	0	1	8	4	3
Bellinger, 2 b	4	0	1	1	3	1	1
Juckett, r. f	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Wilson, c. f	4	0	1	1	1	0	2
Irish, s. s	4	1	0	1	2	0	0
	36	7	4	10	27	17	10

BY INNINGS,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Middlebury	1	0	1	0	5	1	0	3	0	—11
Burlington	0	1	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	— 7

Earned runs, M. C., 2. 3-base-hits—Robbins; 2-base-hit, Brunelle. Base on balls—by Brunelle, 3; by Robbins, 2. Hit by pitched ball—by Brunelle, 2; by Robbins, 2. Wild pitches—by Brunelle, 1. Passed ball—Alden, 6; Sleeper, 3. Struck out—Sleeper, Wilson (2), Irish; total by Brunelle, 4. Left on bases—M. C., 8; N. U., 8. Time, 2:30. Umpire, Folsom.

The Rutland ball team played the college nine on the campus, June 6, and the rain spoiled what was a probable victory for Middlebury. Rutland presented a strong team, partly professional, with the well-known pitcher, Peren, in the box. Middlebury batted very hard and was assisted in run-getting by the passed balls of Rutland's catcher, when rain put an end to playing. The score was, Middlebury 7, Rutland 2. The Rutlands are to play here again on Monday of Commencement week.

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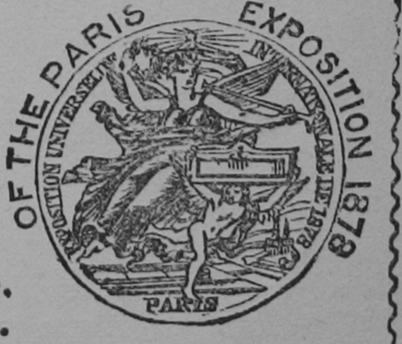

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